All other expenses such as advertising and administration are not included in the ex-factory value of production.

(d) There is no payment of royalty, goodwill, etc. However, a one time lump sum payment of Rs. 1 crore will be made for technical services for the entire project including of all operations such as fruit and vegetable processing, potato and grain processing, etc.

(e) According to the proposal of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, the manufacture of high quality soft drink concentrates requires that the process takes place under strictly enforced and regulated sanitary conditions involving continuous microbiological, chemical and procedural surveillance. The manufacturing process includes the blending, heating, heat reduction, homogenization and micro filtration of materials which have been subjected to critical analytical testing prior to approval for use.

Indo-USSR venture for solar power plant

886. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR and Indian Scientists have been working on a joint venture to set up a solar power plant at Uzbekistan in USSR for supply of power to remote villages there; if so, what are the details thereof

(b) whether such a plant will also be set up in India for the supply of power to remote villages in the country; and

(c) if so, by when such a plant is likely to be set up in India?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Scientists from India and USSR are working on a cooperative project for development of an autonomous solar power plant using solar concentrators and Stirling engine. The USSR scientists have intimated development of a small 500 watt capacity Stirling engine working with the solar concentrator which has been set up by them for trial purposes there. The part of the project relating to solar concentrator design has gone from India. A similar unit is proposed to be set up in India for experimetal purposes. This is purely a research and development project and not a joint venture to supply power to villages in Uzbekistan.

Progress of modernisation programme

887. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1479 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th March, 1987 and state:

(a) what are the main objectives for undertaking renovation and modernisation programme and whether any progress has so far been made to improve the plant load factor of the existing thermal power stations; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The main objective of undertaking the Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme is to optimise the generation from the existing thermal power stations in the country. The programme is still under implementation and it is envisaged that on completion, the average Plant Load Factor of Thermal Stations where the programme is being implemented would increase from about 41 per cent to about 53 per cent. There has been improvement in the Plant Load Factor in some of the thermal power stations where substantial renovation works have been carried out, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of thermal power stations showing improvement in the Plant Load Factor where substantial renovation works have been carried out

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Station	PLF before commencement of R&M Programme (%)	PLF after implementation of partial R&M works (%) April 86 to March '87
1	I. P.	51	67·2
2	Bhatinda	50	58·8
3	Ennore	34	48·6
4	Kothagudem	35	56·2
5	Faridabad	32	44·0

Supply of coal to the power plant

888. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the State Electricity Boards regarding insufficient and untimely supply of coal to the thermal power plants;

(b) whether complaints have also been received regarding supply of shales and stones including volatile matter alongwith the coal supplies to the power plants; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of good quality coal to the Power Plants?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) During 1986-87, against the assessed demand of 83.41 m.t. of raw coal for power sector a quantity of 81.53 m.t. (provisional) was supplied. Coal linkages to the thermal power stations are finalised by the Standing Linkage Committee (short-term) on a quarterly basis. Standing Linkage Committee consists of the representatives of the Departments of Coal and Power, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority and Coal Companies etc. The Standing Linkage Committee takes into consideration the requirement of coal of individual power stations and linkages are established accordingly. Linkages are normally made by providing cushions to enable the power stations to build up stocks, besides meeting the increased power generation. Occasionally there have been some cases of short supplies which are either due to less availability of coal with the linked coalfields or due to restrictions imposed by the Railways on the movement of coal or due to the inherent problems of the thermal power stations themselves. In such cases efforts are made to supply coal to such thermal power stations from the alternative sources.

All power stations are linked for coal supplies from various coal sources according to the qualitative parameters fixed for them by the technical experts, including representatives of the CEA. As far as possible, coal supplies are made to the thermal power stations as per programme fixed for them by the Standing Linkage Committee and also from the sources as determined by this Committee. However, there have been some complaints from the consumers about the size of coal, low calorific value and presence of extraneous material in the coal.